# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1830. [NUMBER 2,105.


## PROCLAMATION.

Bombay, *to wit,* BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Thursday the fourteenth day of October next at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof and the factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the Said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Twenty Eighth day of September in the Eleventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

JOHN GRAHAM,
SHERIFF.

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### કેફમનામું*

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*Bombay, 6th Oct.*, 1830.

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**BEFORE**

*His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,*

**IN RELATION TO**

## THE PETITION,

**BY**

**SIR J. PETER GRANT KNIGHT.**

*Only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,*

**COMPLAINING OF**

*The interference of the Bombay Government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.*

**WITH AN**

## APPENDIX,

**CONTAINING**

*The minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th Novr. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition.*

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*Bombay, 6th Oct.*, 1830.

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## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE B. HARRISON late a Lieutenant in the Naval Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, —Dated this 5th day of October 1830.

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## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of H. J. ROBINSON deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 5th day of October 1830.

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## Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MITTIBHOY, the widow of DADY SUNTOOK, deceased, and SORABJEE DADY SUNTOOK, her son, having lately contracted to sell all those several Oarts, called Puttramar Chunny, situate near Washerman's Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, one whereof formerly belonged to Bappoo Khoote, and the other to the late Mr. Kirby, together with the several Messuages or Dwelling Houses, with their Appurtenances, standing and being upon the said several Oarts, belonging to them, the said MITTIBHOY, and SORABJEE DADY SUNTOOK,—Any persons having claims or demands upon the said Oarts and Premises either by way of inheritance, mortgage, contract or otherwise, are requested to make the same known at the Office of Mr. H. E. SOUTHOUSE the Solicitor for the Purchasers, within 14 days, from this date, or afterwards they will be precluded,—Dated this 29th day of September, 1830.

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## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS BRIGGS deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court,—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 1st day of October, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

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## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of DAVID HARDIE late of Bombay British subject, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 29th day of September 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

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## Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of BYE AWULBAE widow, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased hath been ordered to be Granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay to MOORLIDHUR CALIANJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th October, 1830.

JAMES PATCH,
PROCTOR.

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### જાહેર • ખબર*

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## COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep,* and *Charles Barber Palmer,* Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of

PALMER and Co.
INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all Creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON,
*Examiner.*

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvents, notice of such intention must be given by entry thereof in the Book kept for that purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day so fixed for the hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the Office of the Examiner.

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**શ્રી**

**कलकत्ता यथील नादार देणेदा र यांचे मदतगारीचे कोर्ट**

**ज्यान पाल्मर व उइल्यम प्रिन्से प व ज्याजे अलेक्झांडर प्रिन्स व च्यार्ल्स बार्बर पाल्मर व्यापा री आणि अडत्ये पाल्मर आणि कंपनी या नावाने व्यापार कर्णारे नादार जाहाले त्यांचे बाबेत गेले मे महिन्याचे २५ वे तारखेस ह नराबल सरइडवार्ड रेएननेट सू प्रिमकोर्टाचे न्यायाधीश याचे पु ढें कोर्ट भरलें त्यांत ऊकून जा हाला किं सदरहू नादार देणेदा र याची अर्जी व याद कोर्टांत दिल्हि आहे त्या विषईचे बोलणे तारिख चौथो ज्यानेवारी १८३१ मंगळवारि दोन प्रहरि एकाचे वास**

જ્યાહિર ખબર દિલ્હી જાતે ઐ
સિજ્ને બોલણે ત્યા તારખે ઐકિ
લે જાઈલ તર સદરહ નાદાર દે
ણેદાર યાંચેવર જ્યાંચેં કર્જ અસે
લ વ ત્યાંચે જીનગાનીત અથવા વિ
ત્તવિષયાવર જે હરયેક સંમધીં દા
વા કરિત અસતીલ ત્યાહિ ત્યાવે
ળેસ કોર્ટાંત ખતાં યાવેં નાહિંતર
વકિલ પાઠવાવા

કોર્ટાચે હુકૂમાને
પી ઓહેનલન
ઈક્ઝામિનર

ઈક્ઝામિનરચેં અફિસ
૫ જૂન ૧૮૩૦.

નાદાર દેણેદારાચે અર્જીસ આડવે ધેણ્યાચા ત્યાચે હરયેક કોણી માગણારાચા બેત અસલ્યા સ ત્યાણે તા આપલા બેત કોર્ટા ચે મુખ્ય હુકે યાંચે અફીસાંત વ હી કેલી આહે ત્યાંત લિહિવ ન કળવાવા પરંતુ બોલણે ઐકા યાચા દિવસ ઠરવિલા આહે ત્યા ચે તીનદિવસ પુર્વી કળવાવા વ ત્યા વેળેસ આપલે એવજાચી અફીડિ વોટ ઇક્ઝામિનર યાચે અફીસાં ત યાવી

## COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

IN the matter of JOHN PALMER, AN INSOLVENT. } At a Court holden on Friday, the 18th of June current, before the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice of the Supreme Court, it was ordered, that the matter of the separate Petition and Schedule of the said Insolvent, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon, on Thursday, the Sixth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such hearing will be had accordingly, and all Creditors and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate and effects of the said Insolvent, are required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By Order of the Court,
P. O'HANLON, *Examiner.*

OFFICE OF EXAMINER, *June* 23, 1830.

☞ If any Creditor intend to oppose the application of the said Insolvent, notice of such intention must be given, by entry thereof in the Book kept for the purpose at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Court, three clear days before the day fixed for hearing; and at the same time an affidavit of the debt of such Creditor must be left at the office of the Examiner.

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જ્યાનપાલ્મર હા ઋણાઇત ગાલા આહે યાબાબ્તીંત

હજરત આલીજાન સરડ્વાર્ડ રૈયન ન્યે ટ સુપ્રોમ કોર્ટાચે ન્યાયાધીશ યાંચી ક ચેરી ગેલ્યા મહીના મેચી તારીખ ૧૫ વી સ ભરલી ત્યાંત આજ્ઞા ગાલી આહે કીં યા ઋણાઇતાંચી અર્જી વ માલાચી ટીપ યાકોર્ટાંત દાખલ કેલી આહે ત્યાચા વિ ચાર પઢેં સન ૧૮૩૧ માહે જાનેવારી તારીખ ૪ મંગળવાર યાદિવશીં દોન પ ાડેધાનાત ઘેતલા જાઇલ

## જાહિર નામા

સદરહ આજ્ઞા ગાલી આહે ત્યા પ્રમાણે યાચા વિચાર કેલા જાઇલ ત્યાસવ ત્યા ઋણાઇતાંચે માગણાર આણિ ત્યાંચા માલ મત્તાવર જ્યાચા દવા દખલ અસેલ ત્યા સર્વાંસ યા પત્રાવરુન કળવિલે જાત આ હે કીં સદરહ કોડતાંત નેમલેલ્યા વેળે વર ત્યાંપૈકિ ખુદ યાવે કિંવા આપલે મુ ખત્યાર વકીલ પાઠવૂન યાવે હેં તપાસ ણારાચા આફિસાંતૂન વર્તમાન નિઘાલે આહે તારિખ ૫ જુન સન ૧૮૩૦

કોડતાચા હુકુમેવરુન

૧ પિ. મો. હેન્લેન સાહેબ ઇક્ ઝામિનર સહિ

તાજા કલમ હા ઋણાઇતાંચા અર્જાવ ર કોણી ત્યાંચા સાહુકાર આડવાવયા યાસ ઇચ્છિત અસલ્યાસ તેંહીં યા કોર્ટા ચા મુખ્ય દપ્તરદાર યાંચે આફિસાંત વહી ઠેવિલી આહે ત્યાંત લિહુન કળ વાયા બદલ સદરહ ઐકણ્યાકરિતાં દિ વસ નેમિલા આહે ત્યાચા અગોદરચ સ ૬ તીન દિવસ લિહિલે આહેત યા પ્રમા ણે તપાસણારાચ્યા આફિસાંત ત્યા સાહે કારાને આવલ્યા અર્જાચેં ફકત પત્રહી વાવેં


## Stolen or Strayed.

ON Saturday Morning the 3rd Instant from the Neighbourhood of Baboola Tank a wire haired black TERRIER crop ears and tail, very much underjawed with Tanned Legs, and answers to the name of *Boxer*, be had on a black leather Collar whoever will bring the said Dog to the Police Office Byculla, shall be handsomely rewarded.

*Bombay, 6th Oct.* 1830.

## To be Let.

THE HOUSE in Rampart row formerly occupied by the late William Hynde Esq. For particulars enquire at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 6th Instant.

## FRITH BOMANJEE & CO.

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION.*

A NEAT Light Carriage and Harness in thorough repair with a pair of powerful well broke Chesnut Carriage Horses, they will be put up together or separate as occasion may require.

THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY the 6th Instant.

## FRITH *Bomanjee and Co.*

WILL expose for Sale by Public Auction, an Invoice of Choice London Saddlery, Consisting of Hunting and Military Saddles and Bridles, Brass mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, Spare Heads and Reins, Stable Collars, Girths, Surcingles, &c. Also to close an account, a quantity of Manilla Cheroots in boxes of 1000 each, Chintzes of various Patterns, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Razors, Penknives, Sewing and Darning Cotton, various articles of Household Furniture, a Breakfast and Dessert service. Also belonging to an Estate, A Capital new double barrelled detonating Fowling Piece, by Parker, completely fitted, in Mahogany Case, with several Cruet, Liquor and Pickle Frames, Decanter Stands, &c. a splendid *Epergne* and *Plateau*, all of the best Pown made Plated Ware, with Rich Silver Edges, entirely new.

At Noon any Carriages, Horses, &c., that may offer.

## *FOR SALE,*

A NEAT Barouchette capable of holding four persons, with a set of Harness, the whole in good condition.

PRICE RUPEES 950.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO.

## *FOR SALE,*

A VERY neat built PALANQUEEN nearly new in very good Order,—Price 125 Rs.

Apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO.

## *For Sale,*
AT POONA,

*The Following Property of Major Sykes.*

AN open Carriage, copper panelled, Bombay Built, spare wheels, Europe harness; from maker's hands 3 years.

Also a Curricle convertible into a Buggy with Curricle and Buggy harness, and spare wheels.

Three carriage Horses and one lady's saddle horse.

HAY COTTAGE, with its uniform furniture, lustres, lamps, and double wall shades, &c. Dining hall 30 by 16½ with leteral verandahs 30 by 8. Drawing room 36½ by 12.—Bed-room 22 by 16½.—West Verandah 22 by 7½.—South Verandah 19 by 7½.—Two nursery or dressing rooms, each 17 by 11.—Study 20½ by 13.—Doubel and distinct suites of bathing rooms, &c.—Stabling for 7 horses numerous outhouses.—A separate Bungalow of three rooms, with panelled doors and glass windows, bathing room, &c.

A well of the finest drinking water at Poona, has been sunk in the compound.

*Bombay, 6th October,* 1830.

## *Eduljee's Cursetjee's Sons.*

WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION,*
On Monday Next the 11th Instant.
AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Effects of the late *Captain D. Hardie*, late Commander of the Ship *Cornwallis*, Consisting of two Chronometers by James Murray, No 500 and 819 Silver, Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Curry Dishse, Egg Frame, Tea and Sugar Pots, Soup Ladle, Fish and Butter knives. Muffineers, Sextant, Quadrant, Gun and Pistols, Books' Charts, Glass and Queens ware, Pictures, several Boxes of Silk Fans, Waist Ribbons, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

N. B. The Chronometers may be seen at Messrs. MATHIES AND BARRON'S

*Bombay, 6th Oct.,* 1830.

## THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
*IN FOUR PARTS*
ON THE 1st JANUARY NEXT.
*AND WILL CONTAIN,*

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 ~~Rs~~ STICHED AND COVERED.

*Gazette Office, Oct. 6th,* 1830.

*Just published and ready for delivery.*

THE GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, to Sir John P. Grant Knt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th Instant, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Re ONE.

N. B. As but a very few Copies have been struck off, an early application by those desiring to possess copies, is recommended.

*Bombay, 6th, October,* 1830.

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*Now on Sale, at this office.*

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

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| BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 \| 30.... | 5 | " |
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LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

THE NEW BOMBAY
## *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

*Bombay, 6th October,* 1830.



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## To be Let.

THE HOUSE now in the occupation of Colonel Sullivan, called BRAGANZA, situated on the Mount, will be ready to enter on the 16th Instant. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE or to DHUNJEEBHOY NASSERVANJEE near the English Church.

*Bombay, 6th October*, 1830.

*Just published and on Sale at this Office.*

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 2.

*Gazette Office, Oct. 6th*, 1830.

## For Freight and Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,

THE SHIP

## LADY RAFFLES.

OF 650 TONS

IS expected in October and will sail in all December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 6th Oct.*, 1830.

THE SHIP

## CHARLES KERR

*CAPT. JOHN BRODIE,*

OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 29th October*, 1830.

## *For Freight and Passage to London.*

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

## *UPTON CASTLE,*

OF 600 TONS.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

*Bombay, 6th Oct.*, 1830.


## CALCUTTA.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 7th September, 1830.

Mr. F. P. Buller, Assistant to the Joint Magestrate and Collector of the Northern Division of Moradabad.

### Government Securities.

| TO BUY] Prem. | | SEPT. 21, 1830. | [TO SELL Prem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 8 | Remittable.....27 | 8 Do. |
| Dis. 0 | 6 | Old 5 per Cent, Loan. 0 | 12 Dis. |
| Pre. 0 | 2 | New ditto ditto..... 0 | 3 Dis. |
| 4500 | 2 | Bank of Bengal Share, 4300 | 0 |

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills..... | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills | 4 | 0 |
| Interes on Loans on Deposit..... | 6 | 0 |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY] | CALCUTTA. | [SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 10 | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Re.... | 1 10¼ |

### SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 9th, French Brig Laulore. Lavergne, from Nantes 26th March, Mauritius, and Madras 27th August.

Sept. 9th Bark Reliance. C, D. Hays, from Mauritius 31st July, Colombo 24th August and Madras 2d September.

do. Drongan, J. Mackenzie, from Madras 30th August.

do. Ship Lord William Bentinck, H. Hutchinson, from London 28th April and Madeira 19th May.

do. Brig Mary, John Dobson, from Mauritius 9th August.

do. Ship Albion, N. McLeod, from Liverpool 20th May.

do. French Ship Jupiter, F. Pabou. from Nantes 26th March and Mauritius 14th Augt.

do, French Brig Finette, A Duchos, from Bourbon 29th July.

do, Brig Lotus, Francis Wilson, from Greenock 8th May.

do, Jupiter, W. H, Weldy, from Persian Gulph 16th May and Bombay 11th August.

Sept. 11th, Ship Robarts, J. Corbyn, from Isle of France 10th Augt, and Madras 4th Sept.

do, Brig Zoroaster, William Prentice, from Penang 28th July and Rangoon 30th August.

do. French Ship Constance, F. Surean, from Nantes 29th April and Bourbon 11th August,

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 9th, French Ship Actidore, Legros, for Bordeaux.

do, 11th, Bark Bahamian, G. Weaver, for Liverpool.

do, Ship Johanna, E, McKiller, for Mauritius.

Sept, 12th, Ship Duke of Lancaster, A. Hannay, for Liverpool.

*Passengers per Reliance, from Madras*—T. A. Dearman, Esq. Free Merchant,

*Do. per Drongan from Madras*:—Mrs. Powell Captain Powell, 46th Madras N. I.

*Do. per Lord William Bentinck from London*:—Mrs. McLeod; Mrs, Hollings; Miss C. Hollings Miss Gibb; Miss McLeod; Miss Scott; Surgeon B. McLeod; Mr. Torrens, writer; Lieutenant Fraser, Bengal Cavalry; Messrs. Bazett, Harvey, and Sharp, Cadets; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Dent Merchant; Miss McLeod.

*Do. From Madras*:—Mrs. Polwhele, Captain Polwhele; Captain Wainwright.

*Do. per Albion, from Liverpool*:—Mrs. H Roebuck; Miss C. E. Wallace; Miss E. A. Wallace; Captain A. Wallace, 53d Regt.; Lieut. G. L. Roebuck, 71st B. N. I.; Mr. John Turner Mrs. M. Turner; Messrs. R. Watt, M. Wilson, A. Montgomery, and W. Montgomery.

*Do. per Brig Zoraster, from Penang*.—Mr. C. B. Turner. From Singapore:—G. G. Munuing.

*Do. per Duke of Lancaster, A. Hannay, for Liverpool*:—Mrs. A. Prinsep; Mrs. Dorin and Child; A. Prinsep, Esq.; J. A. Dorin, Esq.; J. Asborne, Esq.; Captain McPherson; Captain Wilkinson; Captain Rowe; Lieutenant Ravenscroft; and two European Servants.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 10th Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr. Mathew Serit Rousseau, to Mrs Clarissa Stout.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 8th September Mrs. Thomas Jones of a Daughter.

At Tirhoot, on the 1st Sept. the Lady of W. H. Woodock, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Noakhollee, on the morning of Thursday, the 2d Sept. the Lady of B. Golding, Esq, Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 9th Sept, at the house of James Cullen, Esq. Thomas Dubisson. Esq. Merchant, aged 68 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th Sept. Mrs. Caroline Andrews, Wife of Mr, John Andrews, Assistant to Mr, Beardsmore, of the Lunatic Asylum, Bhobanipore, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 11th Sept., Miss Emily Augusta, the Daughter of Mr. John Johans Jun. aged 5 years and 9 months.

At Hooghly on the morning of the 11th September Mary, the beloved wife of T. Richardson, Esq. Civil Service, aged 19 years.

## MADRAS.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following:—

*Extract of a Letter from Singapore, dated 6th August*—"Several vessels have been cut off, and their crews murdered within the last two months, between this and Malacca by the Pirates, in consequence of which Admiral Owen, who is now at Penang, has sent round H. M. Sloop *Zebra* of 18 guns to cruize about the islands in search of these lawless ruffians, and it was only yesterday, that accounts were received here of another vessel having been cut off near the Carimons and the crew murdered, so that the *Zebra* is now getting under weigh, to make a smash amongst them, and the schooner *Zephyr* of six guns has been despatched some days ago, to receive instructions from the Admiral, before proceeding to harsh measures"

For some time past the Pirates in the Straits have been extending their depredations more and more—encouraged, we believe, by the imbecility of the Dutch authorities in that quarter, The interference of an English Sloop of War, will no doubt, teach the Pirates a lesson not soon to be forgotten, and bring the Sultans, that harbour them, to a sense of the danger of continuing such protection.—*Cal. John Bull.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE, September 21st, 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend J. M. William, A. M. Military Chaplain at Vizagapatam.

### Government Securities, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remittable..... | 30 | .....Premium. |
| Old 5 per Cent.. | 2 | ..... Do |
| New Ditto..... | 3 | .....Do. |
| Exchange..... | 1s. 9¼d. | per Rupee. |

### SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 20th, Brig Costham, Capt, J. Durward, from Pondicherry 19th Sept,

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 21st, H. M. Ship Crocodile, Capt. J. H. Montague, on a Cruize;

22d, Bark Eliza Ann, J. Poulson, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.

do. Lady Munro, J. Aiken, for Amherst.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Cuddalore, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant H. E. C, O'Connor, Staff Officer of the General Depot, of a Son.

On the 11th Instant, Mrs. Robert Frank, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Ramnad, on Wednesday the 15th September, Major Mungo Campbell, of the 4th N. V. Bat. aged 53 years and 6 months. leaving a Wife and four Children to lament his irreparable loss.

At Palaveram, on the morning of the 15th Instant, Captain W. D, Barclay, of the 23d Regt: or W. L. I.

At Royapetta on Saturday the 18th Instant, after an illness of one week, Eliza, Wife of Mr. A. F. Blithe, Musician, aged 26 years and 4 months.

At the Little Mount near the Race Stand, on Saturday the 18th Instant, Sarah, the Wife of Mr. Edward Timmins, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Brady.

## BOMBAY.

*(From the Bombay Courier, October 2d.)*

### THE REGISTER OFFICE.

*To the Editor of the Courier.*

From a perusal of your remarks in the Courier of Sept. 11th, I am sorry to perceive that difficulties present themselves, hindering the full operation of the undertaking originated by you—I mean the "Servant's Register Office." All of us ought to feel deeply indebted to you for your exertions in the cause of the community. Permit then me, tho' a stranger to you, to offer you my tribute of gratitude, and my promise of cordial cooperation by word and by deed, in furtherance of your laudable design.

As to "my Public"—it is not always open to a proper sense of its own interests.—and an Indian Public is of all Bodies the most apathetic. We do sometimes see this apathy relieved by a transient burst of enthusiasm; meetings convened—speeches made—subscriptions drawn liberally forth—committees appointed, &c. but presto, "abit lasit coupit," and all is again still. Such being the character of "my public," we must not be too sanguine of general support for your scheme.

Let the Register Office have a little influential patronage at first, just sufficient to carry it through a sickly childhood, and I may venture to predict, that in its maturity "my Public" will at last begin to perceive its own interest and be glad to assist it by a hearty co-operation.

It is indeed "passing strange" as well as "wondrous pitiful" that in a matter bearing so immediately on our domestic comforts, we should be so loth to bestir ourselves. Who that ever has been or now is a subaltern, civil or military, but has felt the dreadful and harassing evil of a worthless set of servants?

"Who has ever made a weary march in this weary country, without numerous vexations arising from drunkenness or dishonesty on the part of servants?—an unfortunate griffin, has spent his last hour of leave,

"The ship is on the sea, the boat is on the shore,"

but where alas are "the serving men"? most probably more than one of them has retired to the quiet enjoyment of 2 months advance, never again to behold the face of his dear master; while the said master, pacing the bunder, not on the best possible terms with human nature, counts the minutes, but counts in vain.

Any man who has felt this, ought surely to give his shoulder to an institution tending to render accidents of such a nature less frequent, were he to do so only for the benefit of the griffs who come after him.

In short, I could form a detail of domestic miseries that have come under my observation, till a book that should far outmisery those of Mr. Testy himself. Every body must know the Miseries of Human Life so well described by Mr. T.—but to our point. I think you have already adverted to the great difference of wages of servants in this Presidency, from that of Bengal and Madras,—a difference certainly very little referable to the price of provisions; but let us look at home. In Baroda, and many other parts of the Bombay Presidency, wealthy natives seldom give more than five Rupees to a Syce. and 4 or 5 to a Hamal, with the addition perhaps of one suit of clothes per annum. I know that in consideration of the generally warm temper of the Sahib Log, a servant will not take Nuckuree with them at the same rate he will with a native, but the difference of 2 Rupees will always operate as a sufficient inducement:—throughout ⅔ of this Presidency it will be found that Syces and Hamals seldom spend more than 2 Rupees per month in *food*. Of course the surplus, suppose it 4 or 5 Rupees is an ample allowance for clothes, and any of the little luxuries most of them indulge in. Surat and Bombay table servants are generally more expensive in their way of living, but, if at all respectable, can always live with ease on half of their monthly pay.

Most men must have observed that the rate of wages of servants and of labour in general, (and I may add, of many bazar articles not used by the Natives,) in this country is not always regulated on the principle of demand, supply, and cost of production, but too often by the thought less profusion of the wealthier European Residents.

Nor is, I suspect, this profusion on the part of the richer classes always the result of thoughtlessness; I think I have more than once observed it to arise from a passion for display, or a desire to outdo the means of poorer men, and to get a little name in the Bazar; a short a ramification of the same propensity which renders the name of the Bull Family so much an object of worship to the numerous night-showers, &c. of Continental Europe. God knows this is a humble enough way of geting a name, and were it but harmless, might be freely left to its own choice and merits; but alas, its influence extends also over the purse of the poorer man, the reason given for the price being that Mr. so and so gave so much, and therefore tis expected that you will do the same.

As I before said, I think that your institution will require in the outset, powerful patronage.

I am led to believe that the Government has already in circulars to the heads of Departments recommended a reduction in the rate of all wages and supplies. This is well, but were the Government to see fit to issue a Public Order, discountenancing the practice of granting the present high wages to servants and labourers, and putting it to the good feeling of the more wealthy class of Public men, to encourage by precept as well as by example, moderation in their payments to tradesmen and servants, a rate of payment proportionate to real value, not to the income of the payer.

The issuing of such an order, would I am sure be hailed as a public benefit, at least by all those whose income is less than Rupees 300 per month.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A POOR GENTLEMAN.

*Mofussil, Sept. 21st*, 1830.

A Correspondent whose favours on this and other occasions we thankfully acknowledge has written us a letter on the subject of the Register Office, which may be thought to merit attention. It is perfectly true that any efforts of ours to procure a reduction of wages to a scale commensurate with the means of the greater portion of the community must prove utterly abortive in the absence of powerful support emanating from the highest quarters. So long as the leading members of society persist in giving high wages, so long will servants out of employ prefer *starving on hope* to accepting service at a low rate from the poorer branches. But we doubt the policy of correcting this evil through the medium of any public order, even if such order could seriously be issued and obedience to its provisions commanded. Restraint or compulsion are under any circumstances repugnant to Englishmen, and in matters exclusively relating to the disposal of their own property, especially unpalateable. Dissatisfaction with a public mandate suggests means for its evasion, and often gives birth to an evil of greater magnitude than that which it was intended to correct. On the other hand there is something flattering and agreeable to one's self love in being held of sufficient importance to set an example, especially when there is a certain chance of its being generally followed. We should therefore be better pleased to witness the voluntary formation of a combination to reduce expenditure in the item of servants wages and other emolument, than by any *order* on the subject from any quarter. But we must frankly confess we despair of any such event, at least for the present. The source of the combination amongst the rich must be—sympathy with the poor at the *expence of a character for liberality amongst the Natives*; too great a tax on so rare a motive. To a man receiving two thousand rupees per month the saving of fifty rupees in his expenditure offers no compensation for the *odium* of the economy. A good name in the bazar is unhappily held of higher account than the reputation of having in common with others conferred benefit on a portion of the community. In one case the fame is personal; in the other it is divided, ambiguous, and productive of no gratitude.

Under these impressions we fear the advantages of the Register Office are likely for some time to come to be confined to the establishment of a check upon the employment of rogues and vagabonds, and the system in vogue amongst them of forging or borrowing certificates of good conduct. We shall however always stipulate with those we may recommend for low wages, and persevere in what we have began until society at large become sensible of the necessity of general reduction. When that period arrives we shall offer a few suggestions regarding the expediency of abolishing the practice of dispensing *bukhshis* on every New year's day, Christmas day, Dussera, and other holidays.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

### CANT UNMASKED.

SIR,

In reply to the letter of the pious "friend to Religious Liberty" in last Saturday's Courier, I own a full concurrence in the observations, contained in his opening paragraph, viz. "that the present age is one in which "bigotry and intolerance have gradually "fallen, before a growing spirit of Christian "Benevolence and the exercise of Sound "Reason"

I rejoice Sir, that it is so.

The important Act for Catholic Emancipation, and the recent Bill attempted to be carried for the Emancipation of the Jews, are decisive, and gratifying proofs of its truth. Every rational man must behold with unmixed satisfaction, the gradual ascendency of *sound reason*, over the dogmas of ignorant Sectarians, and the audacious and unhallowed quackery of spurious Theology;—contemptible in its practice—impious in its efforts—and futile in its ends.

The "Friend to Religious Liberty" has attempted to give a sparkling effect to his letter by heading it "RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION" in Roman type. He therein complains that the Soldiers of the Regiment in question, are not permitted to attend his Bungalow on Colabah, for devotional purposes; and that their as-

endance hitherto, has subjected them to suffer like the puritans of old, for " *Conscience sake.*"

The public are well aware that on Colabah, there is a Protestant Church at which a Clergyman of the Established Church efficiates, and also a Catholic Church, both built expressly, for the Soldiers quartered there;—that they are regularly attended by them every Sunday, according to their respective persuasions. Are not these several Establishments it may be asked, amply sufficient, without *private houses* being dedicated for the devotional use of these men? The "occupant" of this "*private house*" if he paid a due regard, to his character, and station in society, would have abstained from making his residence, the public resort of people of this description, for the professed purpose of instilling into their minds, his crude notions of religion;—by such a line of conduct I submit, that this gentleman has cast an unmerited reflection, on the Clergy of this Presidency, who form an Establishment, the most efficient and respectable,—profound in learning;—zealous in the discharge of their sacred calling—and shewing a bright example to their flock, in the blameless purity of their lives. Is it then to be endured, that that reverend and respected body is to be thus insulted, by such empty *empirics* as these friends to Religious Liberty.?

Can it be reasonably admitted by any one, that the revelation of those sacred truths, which through ages, has been reserved for those alone, who through life, devote themselves to the exclusive study, and contemplation of them, are to be unfolded, and expounded, by men whose intellect, education, and habits of life, every way unfit them for the task.?

Will these "Friends to Religious Liberty" be good enough to inform us, by what means, they are endued with the ability, of expounding the sacred writings? Is it intuitive, or *really* inspired!?

Their canting phraseology of "suffering for *conscience sake*" is not the least-offensive part of their tenets; and plainly points out, the Caste to which they belong; the characteristic qualifications of which, are an obliquity of intellect, impudence, and hypocrisy. They complain of "PERSECUTION" forsooth, because a Colonel has too much good taste, sense, and feeling, to permit his men to be deluded, by the frothy spoutings of shallow, wrong headed enthusiasts.

" Such ranting Zealots too inspired to seek,
" One grace of meaning for the *Trash* they speak."

With what singular felicity and perspicuity the Friend to "Religious Liberty" introduces his subject, to the sympathy of his caste; "RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION," can he explain its meaning? as it stands, it conveys as clear an idea as could be conceived of unjust Equity!!!

Every man of sense, can at once discover the aim, of these Jack Cades in Theology; their reign however, will be presently at an end—"The Schoolmaster is abroad."

I am, Sir,
A HATER OF CANT.

### EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sigh—1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 10⅞ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

### BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1826, selling at 10d Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

### FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5.
China.....Nominal.

## THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1830.

We have no arrivals from Sea, to announce, the departures are the Brig of War *Nautilus*, to Persian Gulph, H. M's. Ship *Challenger*, to Surat, Brig *Neptune*, to Glasgow, and *La Constance*, to Sura'.

We give the following further particulars relative to the horrible treatment of the H. C. Schooner St. Helena by a pirate, extracted from the Report of the Ship LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, the arrival of which ship is announced in the India Gazette of the 13th September.

"In latitude 9. 9. North, longitude 21. 8. West, boarded the Ship *Woodbridge*, 13 days from Sierra Leone, bound to London, who informed us that the Hon'ble Company's Schooner *St. Helena*, bound to England, with about one thousand pounds Sterling of old Copper Coin on board, had been taken by a Pirate 14 days before we boarded him North of the Equator; tied the Captain and Surgeon back to back, and threw them over-board, killed sixteen of the Crew, and left the remaining five as dead. The Pirates then cut the Schooner's masts away and fired several shots into her to sink her, after which she left her; the five wounded men succeeded in taking her into Sierra Leone the day before the Ship *Woodbridge* sailed."

### REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY, IN SEPTEMBER 1830.

| | | Chowpatty. Rain. Inch. | Chowpatty. Rain. Dec'ls. | Byculla. Rain. Inch. | Byculla. Rain. Dec'ls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 1 | .. | 19 | .. | 30 |
| | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | 19 |
| | 3 | .. | 16 | .. | 15 |
| | 4 | .. | 14 | .. | 28 |
| | 5 | .. | 02 | .. | 04 |
| | 6 | .. | 22 | .. | 11 |
| | 7 | .. | 55 | .. | 69 |
| | 8 | .. | 06 | .. | 15 |
| | 9 | .. | 25 | .. | 20 |
| | 10 | .. | 02 | .. | .. |
| | 11 | .. | 24 | .. | 11 |
| | 12 | .. | 06 | .. | 05 |
| | 13 | .. | 38 | .. | 28 |
| | 14 | .. | 16 | .. | 12 |
| | 15 | .. | 10 | .. | 07 |
| | 16 | .. | 30 | .. | 26 |
| | 17 | .. | 92 | .. | 59 |
| | 18 | .. | 60 | 1 | 50 |
| | 19 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 74 |
| | 20 | .. | 13 | .. | 05 |
| | 21 | .. | 08 | .. | 37 |
| | 22 | .. | 37 | .. | 37 |
| | 23 | 1 | 03 | .. | 80 |
| | 24 | .. | 20 | .. | 25 |
| | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 28 | .. | 08 | .. | .. |
| | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 07 |
| | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 03 |
| Total in September | | 7 | 78 | 8 | 77 |
| Total in June.... | | 20 | 96 | 21 | 44 |
| " " July.... | | 32 | 46 | 37 | 75 |
| " " August.. | | 10 | 66 | 10 | 83 |
| " " Sept..... | | 7 | 78 | 8 | 77 |
| Present Total.... | | 11 | 71 | 86 | 78 | 79 |

| Years. | June. Inch. | June. Dec'ls. | July. Inch. | July. Dec'ls. | August. Inch. | August. Dec'ls. | Sept. Inch. | Sept. Dec'ls. | Total in June, July, Aug, & Sept. Inch. | Total in June, July, Aug, & Sept. Dec'ls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1817 | 15 | 72 | 23 | 67 | 9 | 34 | 24 | 87 | 103 | 60 |
| 1818 | 22 | 54 | 17 | 69 | 28 | 45 | 10 | 39 | 79 | 07 |
| 1819 | 16 | 95 | 30 | 63 | 20 | 24 | 10 | 11 | 76 | 96 |
| 1820 | 18 | 82 | 28 | 37 | 19 | 49 | 10 | 66 | 77 | 34 |
| 1821 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 60 | 28 | 52 | 18 | 29 | 82 | 59 |
| 1822 | 29 | 21 | 26 | 59 | 33 | 83 | 22 | 16 | 111 | 79 |
| 1823 | 21 | 76 | 15 | 96 | 19 | 70 | 4 | 28 | 61 | 70 |
| 1824 | 3 | 89 | 8 | 07 | 17 | 86 | 1 | 78 | 31 | 60 |
| 1825 | 94 | 45 | 25 | 17 | 12 | 91 | 9 | 69 | 72 | 24 |
| 1826 | 17 | 75 | 26 | 91 | 8 | 40 | 23 | 50 | 76 | 62 |
| 1827 | 49 | 15 | 10 | 29 | 10 | 51 | 10 | 16 | 80 | 11 |
| 1828 | 23 | 53 | 52 | 75 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 08 | 115 | 58 |
| 1829 | 27 | 86 | 19 | 78 | 12 | 40 | 4 | 95 | 64 | 99 |
| 1830 | 20 | 96 | 32 | 46 | 10 | 66 | 7 | 78 | 71 | 86 |
| Average of the last 14 years.. | | | | | | | | | 79 | .. |

### THE THEATRE.

On Wednesday Evening last, the 29th Ultimo, the Theatre closed for the season with Sheridan's Comedy of "The SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," and the afterpiece of "CHARLES THE SECOND." Of the talent and taste displayed by the Amateurs in the representation, particularly of the former, we are now to speak, and as it is important to preserve as far as possible the conception, whether true or false, and the beauties displayed by each amateuer in the delineation of the Character assigned to him, we shall notice the parts separately and perhaps by so doing afford to succeeding amateurs, a criterion upon which to build themselves.

SIR PETER TEAZLE. We in our last paper, expressed the confidence we felt in the pure and perfect representation of this part, and now find it difficult to convey to our readers an idea of the beauties, that throughout, marked this really fine piece of acting. We have had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated Mr. Farren in this part, and could we but have divested ourselves of some degree of risibility at the associates of Sir Peter on this occasion, we might readily have imagined that great actor standing before us, there was much of the caustic shyness that marked the London Actor's manner, and there was all the gentlemanly dignity. Our Actor was incomparably fine in the bursts of passion, produced by the equanimity of Lady Teazle's temper, and the following passage was admirably spoken.

"*Sir Peter.*—Plagues and tortures! Can't I make her angry either! Oh! I am the most miserable fellow! but I'll not bear her presuming to keep her temper: no! She may break my heart, but she sha'n't keep her temper"

Here was nature to perfection, and exactly hit the manner of a passionate man, bursting with rage at the presumption of any one daring to answer mildly to the invectives of his rage. Then again in the Screen Scene we had a fine display of the powers of this Amateur, throughout it was well acted; and the chuckle at the idea of disclosing to Charles the supposed amour of Joseph, was delicious, and when at last he determines upon doing so, and says "Hush!—A little French milliner—and the best of the jest is—she's in the room now

*Charles S.* The devil she is?

*Sir Peter T.* Hush? I tell you. (*Points*) Oh? this was admirable, the expression of countenance, the hesitating action of the arm, the glistening eye, all shewed a master of the art. On the fall of the screen, the actors did not group according to the long established and received opinion, Sir Peter ought to have been where Charles was, that is at the farthest extremity of the stage on the left, as it is but natural to suppose that so damning a sight as is presented to his view would induce him to retreat as far as possible, Charles is not so interested, and ought to be the nearest to the screen, especially as he has to address Lady Teazle; however the scene produced its usual effect, which is inspiring to a degree. We must here remark upon one very fine point towards the conclusion of the scene, we give the dialogue.

"*Joseph S.* Sir Peter—notwithstanding—I confess—that appearances are against me—if you will afford me your patience—I make no doubt—but I shall explain every thing to your satisfaction."

*Sir Peter T.* If you please, Sir.

These four words were beautifully spoken, and conveyed to the hearer's mind all the agony felt by Sir Peter for the supposed delinquency of his wife, mixed with the ineffable contempt, the discovery of Joseph's conduct has created in his mind,—it is in such trifles that the really great actor shows himself, an indifferent one would have slured over the answer, and the effect the author evidently contemplated, have been lost. We but hope, that we have succeeded in sketching a rough outline, the finishing of the picture we must leave to abler hands, and turn to the bewitching,

LADY TEAZLE. The prayer we presumed to offer up, for the representative of this most trying character, seemed to have had all the effect we contemplated, we may safely say that her Ladyship's acting was quite as beautiful as her person, we never before saw a *Male Female* look so admirably well on the Bombay Boards, the dress of it's kind was unique but a small train would have much added to the general appearance, and been more in Character, the first scene in which she appears, the first of the second act, was well sustaind, the dialogue came trippingly off the tongue, and some parts of it were marked with a playfulness and elegance that we had despaired of, the description of the evening's entertainment in the country, was happily delivered, it runs thus.

"*Lady T.* And then, you know, my evening amusements! To draw patterns for ruffles, which I had not materials to make up; to play Pope Joan with the Curate; to read a sermon to my Aunt; or to be stuck down to an old spinet to strum my father to sleep after a fox-chase."

But this is only one of the many instances, in which our amateur, displayed all the playfulness and grace of Lady Teazle's character as drawn by Sheridan, then again we had the dignity she evinces when coming forward in the Screen Scene to contradict the insidious Joseph, most happily portrayed; in fact this character was as well sustained as aws that of Sir Peter, and when we have said this, we have said all we can say, in the way of commendation.

CHARLES SURFACE. This character was in the hands of an amateur, in every way qualified to fulfil with propriety and tact whatever part be assigned to him, his acting throughout was hilarious, and never for a moment flagged. There was a jovial smartness in his manner extremely pleasing, and exactly adapted to the character, this gentl man also in the Screen Scene tryed his powers to the utmost, and with the most eminent success, his closing speech in this scene was prodigiously good, and we are tempted to give it entire.

"*Charles S.* Sir Peter, this is one of the Smartest French Milliners I ever saw. Egad, you seem all to have been diverting yourselves here at hide and seek, and I don't see who is out of the secret.—Shall I beg your ladyship to inform me? Not a word! Brother, will you be pleased to explain this matter? What! is morality dumb too?—Sir Peter, though I found you in the dark, perhaps you are not so now! All mute! Well—though I can make nothing of the affair, I suppose you perfectly understand one another—so I'll leave you to yourselves—(*Going*) Brother, I'm sorry to find you have given that worthy man cause for so much uneasiness.—Sir Peter! there's nothing in the world so noble as a man of sentiment!"

(*Exit Charles*)

The saucy, impudent manner displayed throughout the delivery of this was capital, and the exit was attended with a burst of applause, and so finishes our notice of Charles, we mean with a burst of applause.

JOSEPH SURFACE. We must confess that we do not like the acting of the gentleman to whom this part was entrusted, he is so prodigiously pompous, now pomposity is as sickening to us on as off the stage, though 'fore heaven there are specimens enough of it now a-days. And then this gentleman seemed to be wedded to his Hat, a closer connection we never saw. But we were really so well pleased with our Evening's entertainment, that it would be ungrateful to examine too closely the defects that in some instances glaringly marked the acting of the rest of the performers—One thing we must beg of the Manager's taste, it is that he will see to the dressing of his ladies, for really we never before saw such specimens, and when these ladies have to be contrasted with the plumed head of My Lady Teazle, and the silvered coat of Sir Peter, it becomes too ridiculous.

The very agreeable afterpiece of CHARLES THE SECOND, was well acted, and introduced to the Bombay Boards an amateur of considerable talent, in the part of CHARLES;—ROCHESTER was all we could wish, and COPP was natural and unaffected. In conclusion we may observe, that the Evening's entertainments, were honorable to the theatre, honorable to the Management, and still more honorable to the Amateurs.

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—Ensign S. Maran, 17th Regt.
Lieut, J. Pope, 17th Regiment.
Lieut, Foulerton, 1st Grenadiers.
Ensign J, M, Browne, 1st Grenadiers
Lieut. A, S. Hawkins, 8th Regt. N I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Robert Gordon, Engineers.

### SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES—October 3d.—The H. C. Brig of War Nautilus, Mr. H. Atkinson Commander, to Muscat and Red Sea.

do, His Majesty's Ship Challenger, Charles Howe Freemantle, Esq, Captain, to Surat.

do. Brig Neptune (Free Trader) Wm. Witteton Master, to Port Glasgow.

4th Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud Master to Surat.

### SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Pyramus for Singapore, Hindoostan for Colomb Futtay Sallam for Bengal, Monsoory for Persian Gulph.

### LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADER.—Pyramus.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia Cornwallis, Sulimany, Samdany, Discovery.
AMERICAN.—Nerius.
ARAB.—Monsory, Naseratshaw, Hamoody.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Palinurus, and Euprates,
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay.

## English Extracts.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 3.

### LAW OF DIVORCE.

Dr. Phillimore rose to submit to the House, according to his notice, a motion of considerable importance. He said that he should feel it necessary on any occasion, to apologize to the house for his incompetency, in laying before them the merits of a question of magnitude; but, undoubtedly, his sensations, on that point were considerably relieved on the present occasion, in consequence of a number of hon. gentlemen having requested him to bring forward this motion, on account of a recent discussion. It was a subject worthy of the deliberate attention of Parliament, because the law of divorce, at present existing in this country, was essentially different from the law of divorce which obtained in every other country in Europe. In the Roman Catholic countries of Europe, France excepted, where all the laws underwent a change at the revolution—in all other Catholic countries on the continent the Canon law was the sole basis of divorce. By the Catholic Church marriage was elevated into a sacrament, and it was indissoluble, even on account of adultery, in all those Catholic States. In all Protestant States, in all countries where the reformed religion was adopted, the same Court which separated the parties also pronounced the dissolution of the bond of marriage. The course pursued in this country was different. We retained the law as it existed at the time of the Reformation. In our Ecclesiastical Courts, even for the crime of adultery, the seperation was only "a mensa of thoro." The law always looked forward to a reconciliation between the parties; and that party who prayed to be relieved, the husband complaining of the wife for adultery, or vice versa, and praying for a dissolution of the connection, entered into a bond not to marry in the lifetime of the other party. A practise has been growing up for many years, that in every case the individual who wished for a separation from the bond of matrimony, applied to Parliament. Strictly each case was a Bill of Pains and Penalties against the offending party, and a parmission to the other to marry again. It was easy to see how the practice had originated from looking back to the political history of this country at the time of the Reformation. Every one knew how very closely marriage connected itself with the political events which were passing in the country at that period. He was reluctant to trespass on the time of the house, but he hoped he should be pardoned if he made a slight reference to the period when the law of divorce had its origin, and traced it briefly from its slender beginning—for at first the cases of divorce were rare—down to the present time, when they had increased in a surprising degree. The first case in which a Parliamentary divorce, was applied for was that of the Marquis of Northampton, which occurred soon after the Reformation, in the year 1547. The Marquis had obtained a divorce from the Ecclesiastical Court, and the question was whether the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court had the entire effect of a divorce. That is, whether it was a mere separation a mense of thoro, or whether, in consequence of the Reformation, it had become a seperation a vincule matrimonio? The case was referred to a Commission, of which Cranmer and nine other Divines were Members, and they were directed to certify whether or not the Marchioness continued the wife of the Marquis. The first divorce of which any detailed accounts was extant under the form of a legislative anactment, was passed in the year 1452, which was, however, repealed afterwards in the short space of about a twelvemonth, soon after the accession of Queen Mary to the throne. During the subsequent reide that of Queen Elizabath, divorces pronounce by the Ecclesiastical Courts were determined to be valid. There was a case reported by Salkeld

(*Continued in the second Sheet*).

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1830.

of a divorce a vinculo matrimonio causâ adulterii about this period; but it was held by the Court of Star Chamber, in the time of Queen Elizabath, a divorce causâ adulterii was only operative as a divorce a mensa at thero. Subsequent divorces were regulated by canon law; the 107th decreed that, in all cases of sentence of divorce a mensa at thoro, the parties seeking to be divorced should engage to live chastely, and not to contract matrimony. Indeed the uniform practise was that no sentence of divorce was pronounced until they had entered into security. Foljambe's case was in point to show that the parties divorced were not to contract matrimony, if devorced causa adulterii, during the lifetime of the other. The honourable and Learned Member quoted the cases of Lord Roos in 1679, and that of the Duke of Norfolk in 1792, both of which were thrown out by the house of Lords, though the Duke finally succeeded in 1800, after a verdict for damages obtained in the Court of King's Bench, to prove that divorces had only been sought for and obtained as a boon by the very higher orders from the Legislature. After the accession of George I in 1715 to 1775, a period of 60 years, the divorces were 60 in number; from 1775 to 1800, they rose to 84; from thence to the present time, 30 years, to 90. In fact, their increase was proportioned merely to the facilities afforded by the Legislature to persons who could and would pay the expenses incidental thereto. In 1771, a Bill had been introduced by the Duke of Athol to prevent the marriage of the adulterer and the adulteress, which was followed in 1797 by a similar Bill of the Bishop of Llandaff, but both these were lost here in the Committee. A stronger measure was introduced by Lord Auckland's Bill, to make adultery a misdemeanour, in 1800, which occupied several weeks the attention of the Legislature, and the interest of all classes. Several great men, Lord Granville, Lord Eldon, and Lord Rosslyn, with some of the Judges at Common Law, all joined in decrying the proceeding in Parliament in cases of divorce, as a farce and a mummery, and ill calculated to resist the rapid progress of vice and immorality. He called on the house to acquiesce in that opinion so pronounced. Could there be a doubt that the house had shown itself incompetent to the duties of investigating such sort of cases in the late Bill for the divorce of Lord Ellenborough where evidence had been received that the Noble Lord's conduct to his former wife was extremely indulgent and also that Lady Ellenborough and her friends were anxious for the divorce. Here was evidence which was decisive, had it been in any other Court, Civil or ecclasiastical. Any thing like collusion in parties was fatal in all cases to success of their application for relief from the firm bond of matrimony. The sooner the House was discharged of the weight of this duty the better. The orders of the House of Lords explained the justice of the grounds of such a proceeding, particularly the order of the 26th of March 1798, commanding the petitioners in cases of every divorce to be present, so as to be examined as to any collusion or any previous knowledge of the fact of adultery, or even any communication as to the projected divorce with the other party—nay, even as to occasional absences from the husband's house, though by permission. It was vain to think Parliament, from its pecular constitution, should even be a Court of competent jurisdiction to determine cases of such delicacy. Was the case of Lord Roos any thing else but the watchword to try the question by anticipation whether the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) might not divorce his wife for the sake of political objects. The case too of the Duchess of Norfolk and her Duke was entirely made a matter of political feeling and prejudice by Parliament.—The expenses of these proceedings were so great that all the middle orders of the country, small gentry, and farmers, whose lives were so sequestered that they required the society of an amiable and virtuous companion, dared not contemplate relief from an ill-advised or unhappy connection by marriage through the medium of a divorce, which would cost ordinarily 700*l*. This was a bar to many respectable though injured persons seeking a divorce. The same object, however, could be obtained by the law of Scotland, at the expense of from 10*l*. to 15*l*. All this showed that our law in this respect required the immediate revision of Parliament. Without touching on the question of the intermarriage of the divorced adulterer or adultress, he should confine himself to the question of whether a remedy was not necessary, and next what the remedy should be. He felt himself far too humble an individual to point out what that remedy should be, though he would venture to suggest that it would be well the determination of the question of divorce referred to a Court which should be competent to pronounce on the divorce finally and conclusively. With that view he should propose that the whole question be referred to a Committee which was now constituted for another purpose, but which he thought admirably calculated to examine and report on the expediency or non expediency of the law relative to divorce. He alluded to the Committee sitting on the inquiry into the state of the Ecclesiastical Courts. In order, therefore, that this part of the laws should resemble the residue, and distribute fairly and impartially to all conditions in life a remedy for an obvious evil, and more particularly for the sake of those in middle life who lived in a retired and secluded state in the bosom of their family, he should move that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to give directions that it be referred to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales, to examine the laws of divorce, and report on the expediency of permitting parties to obtain divorces from the bond of matrimony by legal means.

Sir Charles Wetherell, much as he felt the House was indebted to the learned labours and able services of the hon. and Learned Mover, regretted he could not agree with him in many of the inferences he had drawn. He confessed he saw reasons for the house exercising a degree of jealousy in cases of divorce, and he for one confessed he should be very slow in arming any tribunal with that power. In no cases had there been an admission of the principle, that divorces a vincule should be obtained on the allegation and proof of adultery. The cases in the Romish Church were decided by the Holy office, and went no further in that Court than to establish the incompetancy to contract marriage. It was true the Pope had, for political reasons as in the case of Hen. VIII. granted a divorce of this kind, but it was an exception to the general practice of the Court of the Sovereign Pontiff. It will be a most wild and latitudinarian principle to adopt, in this Protestant country, were they to appoint a Court with power to grant divorces, contrary to the Roman law and to the law of the land, which had left it entirely to the Legislature. It had been said that nine out of ten of the divorces which took place, took place by collusion. He would by no means subscribe to such a proposition, nor if he could, did he see how, by cheapening the charge of divorces to 40*l*. or 50*l*. they were likely to effect the desirable object of diminishing their number. It was true that at present there was a difference in the law with respect to the rich and the puting it in the power of the poor as well as the rich, would be to increase the temptation in both cases. If, then, he were asked whether the law should stand as it was, he would say that, though he would refuse to constitute any Court with a power to grant divorces, and though he would refuse to subvert the system of legislative divorce as it existed at present, he would not object to the appointment of a preliminary Committee if the house thought fit to enquire whether, by any revision of the standing orders, or by any improvement in the proceeding of legislative divorce, they could meet the views of his hon. and Learned Friend. During the last reigu there was a long list of Parliamentary divorces, but he did not recollect that there were any which could be traced to political influence, nor did he believe that Parliament was capable of setting corruptly upon such occasions. As to the question of the propriety of granting divorces, under any circumstances, and its influence upon the morals of a country, he believed it was pretty generally known that Lords Steall and Eldon, two of the highest authorities and most moral characters in the kingdom, differed *toto cælo* from each other on the subject. He hoped that his hon. and Learned Friend would not press his motion; for, though he (Sir C Wetherall) had no objection to improve the Parliamentary rules and practice with respect to divorce, he never would consent that the Legislature should cast off that particular duty, especially as he thought that the creation of a new Court would, instead of decreasing, multiply adulteries and collusions.

Mr. O'Connell said he agreed with his hon. and Learned Friend who had just sat down, in opposing the motion, though he differed from him on the grounds of his opposition. He agreed with the hon. Mover that the poor should be placed upon the same footing with the rich in regard to divorce, but he would accomplish that not by giving it to the poor, but by refusing it to the rich. He thought the better way would be to make the marriage tie perfectly indissoluble. It was so by the common law—for up to the time of the Reformation no marriage could be dissolved. It was so by the rule of the Catholic Church, and by that of the Protestant Church also. It was true that divorces had been granted in the Catholic Church, but not *ex vinculo et thoro*. They were only granted in such cases as rendered the marriage invalid *ab initio*. The Pope had no authority to divorce a marriage upon any other ground, for his authority did not exceed that of other Bishops. But his hon. and Learned Friend had said that the Pope had granted a divorce to Henry the Eighth. In that his hon. and Learned Friend was mistaken; the Pope had, on the countrary, refused the divorce. If he had not refused it, his hon. and Learned Friend might have gone to mass last Sunday, as he (Mr. O'Connell) had done—(laugh), as the refusal had contributed much to hasten the Reformation. Again, his hon. and Learned Friend had said that the Pope had dissolved the marriage of Buonaparte; but the principle on which that rested was this that the first marriage with Josephine was a mere republican marriage, having nothing sacramental or religious in its nature. It was another instance of marriage invalidated *ab initio*—in that there was no divorce in the case of Napoleon, who was himself a sort of honorary Member of all religions. But if they regarded the subject merely as statesmen, he would ask were the upper classes of society, who could obtain divorces, more various than the lower who could not? No man would say that they were. And was not divorce a temptation to adultery? Did it not give another argument to the seducer, when it enabled him to say that he would restore the object of his passion to her rank again, or, perhaps, raise her to a higher rank than before? The Christian law, the canon law, the common law, and the law both of the Catholic and the Protestant Churches were all upon his side, and he therefore hoped that some Member, more influential than himself, would assist in opposing the present motion.

Sir C. Wetherall explained.

Mr. S. Rice did not think that either the house or the country would go as far as the hon. Member for Clare. He declared his own readiness to support the motion even without any proof of collusion, on the mere irregularity of the law, which gave a remedy to the rich but none to the poor. That house he considered incompetent, as a tribunal, to decide on such an important question as that of divorce.

The Solicitor General considered that it would not be fair to throw on the Ecclesiastical Commission such an additional burden as the motion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman would impose on them. The better course, he was convinced, would have been to embody the different alterations proposed in a separate Bill, and bring them before the house in the shape for discussion, without throwing all the weight of the business on the Commission. For his part he should be extremely sorry to see a new Court created for the purpose of trying divorce cases, because the consequence would be that cases of this description would soon become as common as causes in any other Court. The law, as it stood, was far preferable, because it tended to throw obstacles in the way of collusion. In allusion to the question of expences, he would only say that it was extremely revolting that there could be any grounds for supposing that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor! but still, his firm belief was that, by endeavouring to extend the remedy, they would only extend the mischief; and for these reasons he would oppose the motion.

Dr. Lushington said as he belonged to the Ecclesiastical Commission, he felt himself called upon to say a few words on the question. That Commission, he believed, every one who heard him would admit, had already too much business to have such an additional task imposed on them as the motion of his hon. and Learned Friend would create. That Commission had a task to perform of the most difficult description, and were too much engaged to have such an increase to their business. In order to be convinced of this, it was only necessary to recollect that, since the time of the Reformation, little or no alteration had been made in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that, consequently, there were many difficulties to encounter, before any thing like a system adapted to the present times could be fixed on. Considering, therefore, the difficulty of their task, and the importance of the question before the house, he would decidedly object to any additional labour of the kind being thrown on the Commissioners. There could be no doubt that this question gave rise to great difference of opinion as to the propriety of granting divorces, and the collusion between the parties, which, according to some, so frequently took place. During the last 15 or 16 years he had been engaged in almost all cases of this kind, on one side or the other, and he would venture to say that there had not been more than three, or at most four, instances in which collusion, strictly speaking, had been charged against either party, and in no one of these instances he believed, from his own knowledge had collusion taken place. Allusion had been made to the law of Scotland, as if this country would be justified in adopting some similar course of proceedings. It was possible that the law, as it stood in that country, might be adapted for the people, but he should certainly oppose any similar system in thes country. He could agree neither to their law of marriage nor divorce, because the first led one or other of the parties to repent of their rash conduct, and paved the way for the second. He agreed with the Solicitor General that it would be much better to bring forward some practicable measure in the shape of a Bill, which might have a share of fair discussion, and not be dismissed, as this must necessarily be, with a few desultory remarks. He was reluctant to go at greater length into the question at present, but trusted that his Hon. and Learned friend would not press the question to a division.

Mr. C. Wynn supported the motion, and could not agree with the Solicitor General that there would be any incongruity in the Commission applying itself to the discovery of some remedy for the present grievances and abuses. That Commission, on the contrary, he would say, was the best qualified to devise a remedy. He protested altogether against this House as a tribunal for trying divorce causes. There was something in the constitution of it which rendered an investigation into their necessary details impracticable; and whatever precautions had been taken to remedy its defects in that respect, had hitherto entirely failed of success. He therefore supported the motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend. That motion desired that the subject should be committed to hands in every respect qualified to deal with it, and as the present tribunal was admitted to be imperfect, there was every reason why it should not be referred to it.

Sir Robert Peel said the House had some reason to complain of the imperfect notice which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had given of this measure—all important as that was. He was, therefore rather taken by surprise in being called upon to give an opinion upon it at this moment. The question, as it appeared to him, was, a case of necessity made out for a change in the existing law; and, secondly, was the proposed the best mode of legislating upon the subject? The Hon. Gentleman had also stated as another ground, that collusion between the parties was a defect incident to the present law, and generally, that the House was unfitted to investigate divorce cases. He (Sir Robert) did not himself think that the charge of collusion could be sustained, for if that charge was true, the House had been guilty of a great breach of trust to the public in all cases which had hitherto come before them. He did not think there was therefore any collusion in the present system. Another ground taken up was that of expense, as if the remedy was not accessible to the poor. But this was an incident applicable to every Court of Justice. It was not the only remedy that a poor man could not have the same access to it as the rich. To adjudicate properly upon all cases of divorce, it would be necessary to institute an inquiry into the lives and characters of both the men and women, and there was therefore a great expense incident to divorce cases. It had been said that there were Courts in this country which would grant a divorce for 15*l*. He did not think that the extension of such Courts would be at all calculated to promote the cause of public-morality; for it would be a question, whether the facilities to divorce ought not rather to be narrowed than enlarged—(hear). There could be no greater temptation to a woman desirous of freeing herself from a man's society of which she was tired, than that, by the commission of adultery, she might for 15*l*. obtain a divorce. The law, as it stood at present was, that no divorce should take place. To that law, as it stood, he did not see so many objections as had been stated, and he must therefore oppose this measure. He did not go the length of the hon. Member for Clare (Mr. O'Connell), that in no case ought a divorce to take place, or that families should not be protected against the consequences of a spurious offspring. The present law contained many safeguards upon this subject. It had been said that the measure ought to be confined to the Ecclesiastical Commission; but to this he had many objections. In the first place, it was a question of too extensively moral and political a nature to delegate to Commissioners—(hear); and, secondly, it would be hardly fair to burden men, serving gratuitously, with a task which originally was no part of their trust (hear). He should, therefore, for all those reasons, disapprove of this motion; but, as he was unwilling to oppose it, he hoped the honourable and Learned Gentleman would adopt the suggestion of the honourable Member for Tregony, and withdraw the motion. At the same time, he must give that honourable Member credit for the pains which he had taken upon the subject.

Lord Leveson Gower said he was reluctantly obliged to oppose the motion. With respect to the suggestion of the honourable Member for Clare, that divorce ought not to be allowed under any circumstance, the practical inconvenience of that was proved in the Greek church, where it was the custom to have a flow in the original contract, which might be afterwards taken advantage of, for the purpose of divorcing marriages.

Dr. Phillimore, in reply, complained of the little support which he had received in the house, although he had been encouraged upon all hands to bring forward a measure upon this subject. It was beyond question now, that this house—to say nothing of the House of Lords—was an unfit tribunal for the investigation of those cases. His proposition was a fair and simple one; it was to refer to Commissioners already appointed to inquire whether some fitter tribunal might not be appointed for the trial of such cases. It had been said that it would set beside, the duties of these Commissioners to go on foot any such inquiry; but from the very terms of their commission, which were, that "they should inquire into the constitutions of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with a view of seeing how far they might be altered or extended," it was clear that such an investigation as this would not be ungermane to the purposes of their appointment. They might, in the first instance, suggest something to the house, which could be afterwards considered and matured.

The house then divided; when there appeared

—For the motion ..... 45
Against it ..... 102
Majority against the motion ..... 57

## THE KING'S HEALTH.

All hope of his Majesty's recovery being abandoned, the public anxiety has turned upon the state of Parties—one of which is mentioned by some journals, as having been formed amongst the Whigs, upon the sole principle of opposition to the DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Administration.

Upon this subject the *Atlas* of the 6th June observes:

There are strange and mysterious rumours abroad respecting the present state of parties in England. Coalitions, unexpected and unpromising, are already in a train of formation. The approach of a general election gives rapidity and energy to the secret operations of these modern cabals. The combined influence of interests hitherto scattered will now be powerfully excited to promote objects upon which at last without any very new motive, they appear to agree in common. The permanency of the existing Administration, and the settlement of the future succession, are the topics of vital importance upon which the leaders of the projected divided opposition are said to be engaged. Terms, it is understood, are to be proposed to the Premier as the conditions of his continuance in office; and in the event of rejection at his hands, the inevitable result, a minister, in all respects his inferior, is already named to the anticipated vacancy. Did we feel ourselves justified in entering upon a premature exposition, we might perhaps, explain away these obscurities; but we feel the difficulties of the crisis, and choose the more delicate course—silence!

The *Standard* says:

The Whig Journals have formally announced the formation of a regular opposition to the Duke of Wellington's administration; in other words, that the Whig party will no longer lend themselves to the support of the premier but to seek to obtain for their party an independant authority. Whatever opinion be entertained of the consistency of these noblemen and gentlemen, who branded as factious all resistance upon principle, to the gallant premier's administration so long as such resistance was governed solely by the principle, and who now, as a party take up the same side which they before stigmatised, the public gratitude is due to them, even for a late and factious opposition, to that which all thinking men believe to be the worst and most dangerous, and which boasts itself to be the most unprincipled administration that ever governed England. Independantly of the "moral lesson" men cated by the disgrace of the deserters of their principles and friends, by seducers into British councils of trick and

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stratagem, and the destr yer of the constitution, it will be an infinate advantage to have at the head of an intelligible government—men who avow some definite principles, whether right or wrong, and upon whom (for any thing they have yet done) the common obligat ons of political and personal honour may be supposed to retain some hold. "If we perish," said the Greek hero, "let us perish in the light—let us not fall from unseen weapons, poured from an unsuspected hand. Every honest and consistent Tory will, therefore, at once al y himself to a Whig, or to any other opposition formed against the Duke of Wellington's administration, until it be overthrown th ugh he will probably feel himself uncommitted beyond the attainment of that objec', jus as we should all unite our arms against any other formidable common enemy reserving for futu e examination differences that previously divided us. But in truth we do not an icipate that after the establishment of a Whig administration, there would be much to pro oke opposition on the part of the Protestant Tories. While the Whigs have been skirmishing for terms, or threatening opposition, they have been driven to the necessity of raising silly obj ct ons, because they have no other to raise. All their bad principles of domestic government, had been adopted and acted upon by the present men; and as these bad principles were all the principles of any kind that the administration pretended to, what, except the naked c ntest for place, was left to the Whigs? "Your true no meaning puzzles more than wit."

An administration without principles is the most difficult in the world to attack, and, like the reptile race in the physical creation, is the most tenacious of life. Man, the triumph of created b ings, the abode of an immortal spirit, perishes by a single stroke, but a toad or centipede long survives even dismemberment. The Whigs have made a great deal of foolish noise about Don Miguel and Terceira, and they are now raising a turmoil about t e Greek frontier; but let them get quietly seated in Downing street, and they will view the usurper and the island in their proper proportion, as altogether a Sancho Panza business; and in Lord Aberdeen's portfolio, they will no doub discover enough to satisfy them that a Russian army and an English fleet make up the true frontier of the infant state of Greece; a frontier which will be always abundantly adequate to protect the new kingdom, and without which no barrier would be adequate, though, realising the fable of the Aloides, the allied powers could heap Pelion upon Ossa, and Olympus upon both, to oppose the advances of the Turkish scimitar. Let us all then, we say, heartily co-operate for the removal of the present men. None others have ever threatened half the evil that they have actually effected, and they only have a motive for inflicting more.

The *Morning Post* remarks:

This is he language of a journal calling itself a Protestant Tory journal, and to which we do no more than justice when we describe it as at the head of its class. Its doctrine, however, is a mixture of Popery and Whiggery. It is the Popish doctrine, that the end sanctifies the means; it inculcates the Whig practice of doing without scruple whatever is, or appears t be, most conducive to any immediate political purpose. On the merits of the Catholic question we have no dispute with our contemporary; but much greater evils than the decision of that question erroneously decided as we think it was, would arise if such principles as he strives to instil should take root among the people of England. The public gratitude, according to him, would be due to every assassin, the previous conduct of whose victim could be impeached; the height of political virtue would be to aid the propagation and progression of political vice. A single error or crime ought in reason to be, and must be of necessity, the destruction of society. A political party, once defeated, is utterly absolved from all obligations to their country, their King, the laws; and such of them as are "honest and consistent" will thenceforward consider it their pride and duty to set loyalty, morality, decency, honour, and religion at resolute defiance. These are plain corollaries from the propositions of our contemporary which we therefore advise him with all speed to retract.

The *Observer*:

Amongst the various rumours to which the rapidly approaching change in high places has given birth, we have heard it asserted on good authority, that a communication, through the means of a distinguished Commoner, has already taken place between a Personage of exalted expectations and the Noble Premier. The Gentleman is said to have intimated to his Grace, that the Royal Dictator (who is to be) was anxious that the country should still enjoy the benefit of his service, but that concesion on his part must be met by corresponding concession on the part of the Minister. Of these several have been named; but they are all trivial, unimportant, or palatable compared with the demand that the Cabinet is to be modified for the admission of four persons, friends of the illustrious Personage, to a participation in his MAJESTY's Councils. An abrupt reply terminated all conference for the present; and, taking into consideration the nature of these terms—the objections to one of the persons named—and the habits and feelings of the Minister—it is very doubtful whether it will be renewed, without a very great and almost inconceivable abandonment of claim on the part of a Personage who, in dogged obstinacy of will, yields to no Member of his Illustrious Family. Under such circumstances, nothing can save us form a change of Administration, save the impossibility of finding any one individual powerful enough in mind and station to amalgamate all the discordant materials of which a new Government must, in our present situation, be composed. We know there are many heads strong enough to desire the power of making the attempt; but we are unable to name one who has the least pretension to be successful, if all who are now in power must be discarded. We trust, however, that whatever is to be done will be done speedily. The Duke of WELLINGTON's Cabinet, with all its unanimity of mind and feeling, has as yet achieved comparatively little for the public advantage, in the course of the most vehemently debating Session in the memory of the living. If we are to have the remainder of its sittings occupied with the mere conflict of parties, much of the good, either commenced or projected, will be lost or abandoned, and we shall probably be left to console ourselves with the ducertain hope, that the successful party in the next Session may tread over the same field, and fight the battle of their predecessors. Of all the curses which could light on us in our present experimental state of existence, changes of Government are the worst, and the most to be dreaded. The Ministry of the Duke of Wellington is by no means to our liking, but is not strong enough to do much mischief. It may be, it has been, beaten into much good, and we are not quite certain that the permanency of such a Government, under comparative sufferance—under a kind of *durante bene placito*—is not to be preferred to that of the most liberal and enlightened Ministry which could be collected, if that Ministry was once possessed of the conviction that its resolves were not to be shaken. At all events there can be no question that nothing is so likely to retard the prosperity of the country, and to injure its resources, as these alterations from one course of policy to another—from liberality to exclusion—from extravagance to meanness—from firmness to indecision—which necessarily characterise a frequent shifting of the instruments of delegated power.

WINDSOR, Sunday Evening.

Some of the London journals, I see, are again peremptorily settling the demise of the Crown,—fixing a positive period for his Majesty's dissolution; and bespattering poor P. P. P. with all sorts of abuse for presuming to gainsay their "*High* authority." As to their abuse, "it passes by me as the idle wind, which I regard not;" and with no more submission than is justly due to their "High *authority*," I shall still continue to defend his Majesty against the fate *they* have cut out for him.

*They* tell us "the King is *dying!*" and yet the sound of the workman's hammer ceaseth not beneath the same roof. Six times in every day does a most unmusically clamorous bell at the Castle gate call to their labour, or dismiss to their meals, at least four hundred artificers. Fine music, that, for a dying Monarch!

They tell us "the King is *dying!* And yet the drums and bugles of the guard re-echo through the Castle every day. Really one would think the *First Regiment of Grenadier Guards* would show a little more respect to their dying Sovereign than to be drumming and trumpetting within a few yards of his death-bed!

They tell us "the King is *dying!*" And yet you shall meet daily, in some part of the forest, half a dozen of his "most inmost courtiers," trotting along together and chatting as merrily as so many farmers returning from market with pockets full of cash and their bowels full of creature comforts!

They tell us the King is *dying*—and that when his Royal sisters visited him the other day "*he was insensible, his head resting on his breast, and being obliged to be supported!*" And yet, when these same Royal Ladies issued from the Castle gates, after having witnessed this melancholy scene, they were actually conversing as cheerfully as if they were returning from an ordinary morning call!

They tell us "the King is *dying!*" And yet Sir Henry Halford and Sir Matthew Tierney do not think it worth while to call in any other of their medical brethren to assist them in endeavouring to prevent the death of their King!

Finally, they tell us "the King is *dying!*" And yet neither the Administration nor the Legislature trouble themselves officially about the matter, but quietly "leave it all" to the management of Sir Henry and Sir Mathew!! Shall I go on—or have I said enough?—To my thinking I have said more than enough to show that those persons who say "the King is dying" prate only *as they guess*. They were equally confident, and equally in error, nine months ago, when some of them proclaimed to all the world—(as much at least as in them lay) that the King was "*partially blind*," and others of them that the King was actually about to "*undergo an operation for cataract*;" when at the very same time it was notorious to the whole town of Windsor that his Majesty was daily driving himself in his phaeton with a pair of spirited horses, at a high slapping pace, through roads and down declivities where good sight was absolutely essential to personal safety. And now I will go on with my own account of his Majesty's *present* illness:—

In the first place, the two last *bulletins*, as you perceive, completely bear out the predictions of my last report to you. The bulletin of Saturday says, "The King has had some refreshing sleep, and his Majesty feels himself rather better;" and the bulletin of to-day says, "The King has not had a *very* good night; but still his Majesty feels himself better." Thus, according to the bulletins, his Majesty is better, *and* better:—better on Saturday morning, and still better on Sunday morning. To which I can add, not on "*High* authority" perhaps, nor yet upon the *low* authority of "a seventh-rate page or porter," but yet on an authority upon which I-by-myself-I firmly rely—that up to this hour (half-past four, p. m.) his Majesty is still better and better. As to his Majesty having been "*tapp'd*" and "*punctured*," that is all "*fudge*." Some degree of scarification of one of the lower extremities there has been within the last day or two; but this, as I am given to understand, has been merely to assist nature in throwing off humours which might otherwise continue to have an injurious effect upon the lungs. As to his Majesty being "tranquil, and resigned to endure with patience the lot of all created beings," I humbly beg leave to say that, on the contrary, his Majesty is extremely *impatient*; and that the "disturbed nights," though not exactly attributable to "a crumpled rose leaf," are yet occasioned by the misfitting of a *bed* which has been especially constructed within these few days for the ease of the Royal patient; of which misfitting his Majesty complains in no weak voice, and in no very *patient* terms.

In conclusion—for the last coach is going and I must be brief—I again repeat that the King's health is improving, and that there is still a possibility—nay, almost a probability, of his honouring *Ascot Races* with his presence. Whether his Majesty is in "*a state of torpor*" or not the Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, had a long audience with him to-day.

P. P. P.

P. S.—I perceive the learned Editor of a Sunday Paper yclept "*The* News" (God bless the mark!) has set me down as "a lunatic," and dubbed me "a Reverend." I heartily wish, barring the *lunacy*, he could help me to a good fat *living!*—I dare say it was "*news*" to *you* that I was "one of the cloth!"—*Morn. Herald, May 7.*

## (From the Asiatic Journal, for June.)

### CHANGES IN THE CANTON FACTORY.

It is reported that some members of the Factory at Canton have been recalled by the Court of Directors, and their appointments filled up by persons at home, who will proceed to China immediately. Various causes are assigned for this measure: the existing dispute with the Chinese government, and certain statements in the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, are among the number.

### KING'S ARMY IN INDIA.

The 2d bat. 1st Foot is to return to Europe from Madras, and to be relieved by the 55th from the Cape. The 55th is to be replaced by the 75th from England.

The 14th Foot is to return to Europe from Bengal, and to be relieved by the 26th from Madras.

The 17th Foot, now proceeding by detachments to New South Wales, is to relieve the 57th, which is to relieve the 26th at Madras.

The 62d Foot is to proceed forthwith to Madras, to relieve the 89th, which is to return to Europe.

## The Morning Herald, June 4.

*Forgery.*—A meeting, convened in compliance with a requisition, very respectably signed, to the high Constable, was held at the Old Ship Rooms, on Tuesday, the high Constable in the Chair, to petition Parliament "against the punishment of death for crimes affecting property." The meeting, though not numerous, was attended by several persons of great respectability and influence in the town. Messrs. W. Wigney, S. F. Milford, W. Penfold, Rev. Mr. Goulty, and other gentlemen, spoke in favour of the objects of the petition; and Mr. Bass said he was convinced, from the knowledge he possesed of bankers and others, that they were frequently induced not to prosecute, from the abhorrence they felt against persons being put to death for crimes against property.—Mr. Bass added that he had recently held a conversation with a foreigner, who expressed his astonishment at the frequency of punishment by death in this country. In Germany, of which country this gentleman was a native, only five persons had suffered death during a period in which 75 had been executed in England. The resolutions and petitions submitted to the meeting were adopted without a dissentient voice; and several gentlemen immediately volunteered their services to procure subscriptions.—*Brighton Gazette.*

## JOHN BULL,—May 23.

The exhibition of Sir Thomas Lawrence's pictures opens to the public to-morrow, and no richer rout has over been offered to the nation; it comprises all his splendid works which have been exhibited, and, in addition, the pictures belonging to his Majesty, which have not been seen Speaking of this exhibition, we cannot refrain from mentioning an anecdote of an illustrious individual, whom we may not venture to name, but who during a very severe illness gave an audience to a gentleman, under whose directions the exhibition we are now speaking of has been chiefly brought forward. In describing the arrangement of the pictures, Mr. S. stated that Lawrence's large picture of *Satan* was placed at one end of the room, and opposite to it, the celebrated portrait of the *Duke of Wellington*. The illustrious invalid expressed his entire satisfaction at the relative positions of the picture, adding, "There is no body so fit to face the Devil as the Duke!"

## THE AUTHOR OF "LACON."

It is melancholy to reflect that men of the greatest genius are frequently the victims of their own waywardness, vices, or indiscretions. The most brilliant talents are too often eclipsed and rendered useless to society by errors of conduct. There is, perhaps, no human being now living who affords a more striking example of the truth of these remarks than the Rev. C. C. Colton, late rector of Kew, and author of one of the most valuable works in the English language, exclusively of many other scattered and fugitive productions. This gentleman, it may be remembered, disappeared under very mysterious circumstances about the time when the murder of Weare by Thurtell and his associates, caused such an extraordinary sensation in this public mind. It was well known that the Rev. Mr. Colton was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person, and that he was not unaccustomed to visit those dens of iniquity commonly called "hells," in some of which he had met with John Thurtell. These circumstances, and the reports which obtained circulation of that criminal's murderous plans, induced a very general suspicion that the reverend gentleman had been inveigled and destroyed by Thurtell and his companions. Thurtell, however, on being questioned a short time prior to his execution on the subject of Mr. Colton's remarkable absence, denied all knowledge of what had become of him, a denial that turned out to be perfectly true. Mr. Colton, by gambling and other extravagancies, had become involved in debt to a very large amount, principally for [illegible] wellery, and, unable to meet the demands of his creditors, he embarked with the utmost secrecy for the United States. He continued in America for a considerable time, and afterwards returned to Europe, but not to England. He took up his abode at Paris, and there became well known to the frequenters of No. 9, and other gaming saloons of the Palais Royal. So successful was he in his speculations that in the course of a year or two he acquired as much as five and twenty thousand pounds sterling, and happy would it have been for him if he had then forsworn gambling for ever, and invested his money, as he often talked of doing, in the American funds. He collected a considerable number of valuable paintings; and his lodgings in the Palais Loyal, though the interior sufficiently marked the eccentric character of the owner, afforded a great treat to the admirers of the fine arts. But inveterate attachment to the gaming table rendered him some time since a beggar. He became the victim of a conspiracy, and the fancied security with which he conducted his operations was the fatality by which he was ruined. Outlawed in England he made a vain attempt to prevent the deprivation of his living at Kew. He lost it by a degree of the ecclesiastical court. He is now living at Paris in the most pitiable circumstances—a melancholy example of the vice of gaming. With a mind eminently endowed by nature with the stores of inexhaustible learning—with powers of conversation of the highest order—with talents and acquirements fitted to adorn any rank or station—he now prowls for a subsistence in the vilest hunts of the French metropolis, and among the most infamous wretches that infest the Palais Royal. —*Northern John Bull.—Morn. Herald, May 7.*

## THE TIMES,—June 5.

### COURT CIRCULAR.

The Duke of Clarence arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock on a visit to the King, and had an interview with His Majesty. The Royal Duke remained upwards of four hours at the Palace.

The Earl of Aberdeen came to the Palace yesterday morning, and had an audience of the King.

Sir Matthew Tierney and Mr. Brodie returned to the Palace on Thursday evening. Mr. Brodie took his departure yesterday morning, but was expected to return as usual in the evening.

At the King's palace, St. James's, the Bulletin was shown by the Earl of Fife as Lord, and Mr. Hope (for Colonel Whatley) as Groom, in waiting, to the Nobility and Gentry.

The Princess Augusta left Town yesterday morning, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, at their residence in Busby park.

The Duchess of Gloucester dined with the Princess August a on Thursday evening, at her residence in the King's Palace St. James's,

The Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Herries, had interviews with the Duke of Wellington yesterday at the Treasury.

## MISCELLANEA.

No one, we believe, imagined when Mr. Goulborn talked of assimilating the English and Irish newspaper taxes, that he intended to *double*, at once, the Irish duty. The belief was, that he had a project of lowering the English impost to a medium charge between its present amount and the Irish tax, and that he intended to raise the Irish duty to that standard. This belief was the stronger, because such a plan of assimilation was spoken of by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in their examination of the Editor of this paper, and the proprietors of other journals. Any one who supposed that there was so much rationality and moderation in the Right Honourable Gentleman's scheme, was greatly mistaken, for we find in his schedule which has just come over, that he indends to lay *one hundred* per cent. slap dash, on the Irish journalist, and to deprive him, besides, of the privilege of printing unstamped supplements. Indeed the advance which he contemplates is more than this, for he says that the stamp tax shall be *four-pence* per sheet whereas at present, in consequence of the change in the currency, it is a farthing less than *two-pence*. And this is not all, for the advertisement-duty is to be increased *forty* per cent. though advertising has been nearly annihilated by excessive duty already!!! A project like this can have only for its object the extinction of the press of Ireland, and the suppression of the public opinion, of which it is the organ. The tax-man generally proceeds by a step in inflicting his privation. He adds ten, fifteen, or perhaps twenty per cent. to what he formerly wrung from the people. When he adds forty per cent. we call the act oppressive, but when he talks of doing more than *doubling* a ruinous burden of a branch of trade, his object cannot fairly be regarded as an effort to create revenue, but to destroy the trade altogether. The proprietors of newspaper must, of course, hold a meeting forthwith. They are the parties most deeply interested in this matter; but we are mistaken if the people of Ireland will allow them to be utterly destroyed without some endeavour to arrest the hand of the spoilator.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

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